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(54) Title: USE OF MESOMORPHIC PHASES IN FOOD PRODUCTS

(57) Abstract

Mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants can advantageously be added to food products to provide for example structur-  
ing or fat-replacement. Preferably the mesomorphic phases are present as bulk phases in finished or ready to eat food products.

Use of mesomorphic phases in food products.

5       The present invention relates to the use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants, in the first place for the structuring of foodstuff and to finished or ready to eat surfactants containing said mesomorphic phases.

10

      According to the general prior art the structuring of foodstuffs can be accomplished in various ways. Two main routes can be distinguished:

- 15   (1) the structuring by biopolymers such as proteins and carbohydrates, and  
     (2) the structuring by "particles" in the widest sense.

      In the former case polymeric molecules cross-link to  
20 form a tangled, interconnected molecular network in water. In those systems the presence of junction zones or entanglements leads to gel formation and the enclosure of water. Examples of those polymeric substances are starch in puddings, gelatin in desserts and in the water phase of fat  
25 spreads, pectin in jams, carrageenin in desserts and in the water phase of fat spreads, and many others.

      In the second case entities such as air cells, water droplets, fat droplets, crystals, starch granules or casein  
30 micelles are dispersed into the food system. Interaction forces between such particles determine the consistency and the physical stability of the food products. Many food systems fall into this category. In yoghurt aggregated protein particles form a network of protein strands. In  
35 mayonnaise an "interconnected" structure of oil droplets is responsible for its consistency. In a shortening fat crystals form an interconnected network structure enclosing

oil. In a margarine water droplets are dispersed into a continuous network structure of fat crystals and oil. So, this represents a dispersion of particles in a network of particles. Even more complicated structures are found in butter and ice cream. But in all those cases a build-up of structure from particles of particle networks can be distinguished, which is responsible for the consistency of the finished products.

10

The present invention provides a new way of structuring food products. The formation of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactant molecules and water can give rise to a firm texture and consistency. The use of this property of mesomorphic phases, to give consistency to products, is new to the food business. However, it should be noted that this use may already be known in other areas such as cosmetics and pharmaceuticals.

20 This new way of product structuring may be described e.g. as a regular, molecular arrangement of surfactant molecules with intervening aqueous regions. For the purpose of the invention the term mesomorphic phase is intended to include all semi-ordered phases of water and edible surfactant materials. Examples of mesomorphic phases are cubic, hexagonal, alpha crystalline gel, beta-crystalline coagel and lamellar phases. Preferred mesomorphic phases for use in accordance with the invention are lyotropic phases; also preferred are lamellar phases. For the purpose of the present invention, the term lamellar phase refers to any system having a pattern of alternating bilayers of edible surfactants and water. Examples of lamellar phases are lamellar droplet phases, lamellar gel phases and lamellar phases containing extended parallel layers of surfactants and water.

35

In the lamellar phase surfactants, are believed to form a

bilayer structure. It is believed that a bulk lamellar phase consists of stacks of bi-layer structures with an intervening aqueous phase. Products according to the present invention preferably comprise bulk regions of the lamellar phase whereas it has been suggested that known products of the prior art might contain boundary layers of this phase at interfaces, such as those found around oil-droplets in water-continuous fatty products.

10

The bulk lamellar phase may be formed by temperature cycling of a mixture of surfactant and water. In the crystalline state, the surfactant molecules are oriented with adjacent hydrophilic groups and the hydrophobic chains are parallel and densely packed. On contact with water and heating to the so-called 'Krafft' temperature it is believed that water penetrates between the adjacent 'head' groups to form a 'liquid crystal' structure. On cooling below the 'Krafft' temperature, the hydrophobic chains pack into a regular lattice, producing a one-dimensionally periodic 'sandwich' structure of alternating surfactant and aqueous layers.

As an example of the 'gel' structure obtained: for a mixture of water and a distilled monoglyceride made from fully hydrogenated lard, which has been cycled above the Krafft temperature, X-ray diffraction in the low-angle region reveals that the thickness of the monoglyceride layers is of the order of 50-60 Angstrom. As the proportion of water in the mixture in the system is increased the inter-planar spacing increases, as water is taken up between the monoglyceride layers. It will be realised that the fine structure of the mesomorphic phase, especially as regards the inter-planar spacing, will vary when different surfactants are used.

35

Another preferred mesomorphic phase according to the

invention is a beta-crystalline coagel, which is believed to consist of small plate-like crystals having a an average thickness of less than 1  $\mu\text{m}$  or even less than 0.1  $\mu\text{m}$ , said  
5 platelets being dispersed in an aqueous environment. This is a suspension of beta-crystalline emulsifier in water and is also known as a 'hydrate'. These coagels may be formed instead of an alpha crystalline gel phase under certain conditions, such as at acid pH. Both the above mentioned  
10 alpha gels and these hydrates are used extensively in the baking industry as crumb softening agents in wheat bread and as cake volume improvers, but it is believed that the structure of the mesomorphic phase is lost during product preparation and consequently that the finished foodstuff  
15 (be it bread or cake) does not contain bulk mesomorphic phase. In the context of the invention the coagel phase is considered a semi-ordered phase of water and edible surfactant (mesomorphic phase)

20 The presence of mesomorphic phases in food products may be detected by any method suitable for the detection of regular arrangements of surfactant materials. Suitable methods include for example NMR, Electron microscopy, Differential scanning calorimetry, light microscopy and X-  
25 ray diffraction.

Consequently, the present invention relates in the first place to the use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants as structuring agent. This structuring leads to  
30 many other useful applications, such as the use as fat replacer, foaming agent, egg white replacer, preservative, lubricating agent, consistency control agent, moisture retention agent and/or flavour release agent in foodstuff. In another aspect the invention relates to a finished  
35 foodstuff containing a mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant and less than 80% by weight of edible oil.

With respect to the use as fat replacer it should be noted that the present invention can provide edible compositions which have a reduced calorific contents as compared to normal foodstuffs. The present invention allows for the possibility of preparing foodstuffs with fat-like properties, but with the use according to the present invention containing essentially no fat at all or a very low amount of e.g. less than 5 wt.%.

10

In recent years there have been several developments regarding so-called "fat replacers". Such materials are intended to have as far as practical the functional and sensorial properties of fats, but to have a reduced calorie content and, where possible, health benefits as compared to fats. Much effort has been spent in the development of new materials which have a fatty functionality but are poorly adsorbed or non-digestible in the human gut.

Amongst such "fat replacer" materials are the sugar fatty acid esters, originally used as lubricants but now proposed for use in foods. The use of these sugar fatty acid esters as fat substitutes in margarines is suggested in EP-A-020 421 (Orphanos et al.: to the Procter & Gamble Company). Such margarines have a "fat-ty" phase which comprises one or more triglyceride fats and one or more fat-replacers mixed intimately or in mutual solution. Food products are also envisaged which contain no triglyceride but have a "fat" phase consisting essentially of one or more fat replacers. Further reference to edible fat replacers can be found in US-A-4005195 and 4005196 and EP-A-223856, 236288 and 235836.

Other glyceride related lubricants, especially the so-called hindered polyols having no hydrogen at the beta-carbon, such as the pentaerythritols and related compounds have been proposed as fat replacers (see e.g. US-A-4927659

to Nabisco Brands Inc.).

Fat replacers comprising proteinaceous materials have  
5 been described. However, it should be understood that  
because these materials are digestible, they do not have as  
marked a calorie reducing effect as the above mentioned fat  
replacers.

10 Few of these materials, such as the sucrose esters or  
hindered polyols have completely understood physiological  
effects. It is generally believed that further experimental  
work will be required before the physiological effects are  
fully determined. There remains a clear need for fat  
15 replacers which comprise materials of well-understood  
physiological effect.

It was now found that the mesomorphic phase of edible  
surfactants can be used as a fat-replacing food component  
20 with a fat-like functionality and a simple composition. The  
invention provides products having a fatty oral impression  
and a plastic rheology.

Their use as foaming agent stems from the capability  
25 of the mesomorphic phase to stabilize air cells. It leads  
to very stable foam structure with air cells surrounded by  
a continuous structure of mesomorphic phase. This allows  
for its use in all products where air stabilization is  
essential, such as low fat substitutes for whipped creams,  
30 ice-cream and creaming margarines.

Their use as egg white replacer results from the  
excellent foaming capability mentioned above. This allows  
for its use in all products where raw egg white is used for  
35 foaming, such as bavarois type of products and toppings.  
This is very important in view of the danger of salmonella  
infection of raw egg white.

Their use as preservative is ascribed to the enhanced microbial stability, caused by the limited size of the intervening water areas in mesomorphic phase systems, which hinders the outgrowth of microorganisms. For example, the size(spacing) of the intervening water layers in a mesomorphic phase which is a lamellar phase system containing 95% water is approximately  $0.1 \mu\text{m}$ , which is far below the size ( $1\mu\text{m}$  approx.) of the effective microorganisms.

Their use as lubricant is connected with the fatty functionality and the proper rheology of these materials, even at a high water content. Two aspects are considered to be important in this respect: the hydrophobicity of the aliphatic chains of the applied surfactant molecules and the induced flow properties, e.g. in case of the mesomorphic lamellar phase structure the bilayers of surfactant molecules are separated by layers of water and are thus free to slide in relation to each other with the water as the gliding plane.

Their use as consistency control agent is directly connected with the structuring capability. The desired rheological properties can be achieved by proper choice of experimental parameters, such as concentration of non-ionic- and ionic surfactant, shear, pH and electrolyte. An example of such an application is in the design of spoonable and pourable products.

30

Their use as moisture retention agent is connected with the enclosure of the water between aggregated surfactant molecules. The physical state of water in foods influence the physical, chemical and functional characteristics of foods and food components, by influencing the water transport and/or the water mobility and/or the water activity. The present invention allows the



introduction of large amounts of "immobilized" water, which can be freed at a later stage.

5        Their use as flavour release agent is connected with the possibility to entrap flavours in the water phase c.q. the surfactant phase of the mesomorphic phase. The nature of the systems would lead to a controlled release of the applied flavours. Many controlled release delivery systems  
10 have been described in the literature, e.g. the use of liposomes. Those systems have to be prepared separately and have to be added to the foodstuff as an extra and only in a limited amount. The present invention allows the addition of flavour to the food system as such with proper retention  
15 of flavour components.

      The mesomorphic phase and its method of preparation is known to food scientists. In the "Lipid Handbook" of Gunstone, Harwood and Padley (Chapman and Hall, 1986) such  
20 phases are mentioned at page 227. Further detail may be found in "Food emulsions" of S. Friberg (Marcel Decker, 1976 at page 82).

      Such mesomorphic phases may advantageously be formed  
25 by heating a mixture containing the edible surfactant and water to a temperature above the Krafft temperature, followed by cooling.

      It should be noted further that the above mentioned  
30 Lipid Handbook mentions at page 227 the use of mesomorphic phases of saturated, distilled monoglycerides as additives for processed potatoes or cake emulsions. However, this application is used for aerating bakery batters and enhanced complexing with amylose in non-finished starch  
35 based products. In the former application the aerating effect is ascribed to the better distribution of the monoglycerides in the batter system and in the latter

application the monoglycerides form insoluble complexes with amylose, responsible for the crumb softening effect in bread and the texture improving effects on potato products and pasta foods. The emulsifiers are added to the bakery products before baking and to the potato products before final processing and consequently there is no mesomorphic phase in the finished products. The use of mesomorphic phases in such preparation methods for cake batters and processed potatoes are not embraced within the scope of the present invention.

In a preferred embodiment of the invention the mesomorphic phase is a lamellar gel phase. These phases are particularly preferred, because they can include a substantial amount of water, e.g. 98 or even 99 wt.%, based on the mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant and water.

Another preferred element of the present invention is the presence of bulk regions of mesomorphic phases in food products. Most preferred is the presence of bulk regions of mesomorphic lamellar phases. Bulk phases preferably consist of either a more or less continuous mesomorphic phase or of discrete particles of mesomorphic phase, for example having a number average particle size of between 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and 1,000  $\mu\text{m}$ . In this respect it should be noted that it has been suggested that known products of the prior art might contain non-bulk boundary layers of the lamellar phase at o/w interfaces, such as those found around oil droplets in water-continuous fatty products. The bulk regions of mesomorphic phase of edible surfactants may advantageously be used for replacing the aqueous phase and/or oil phase in food products in accordance to the invention.

Preferably food products in accordance to the invention contain at least 5% by volume of mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant, more preferred 10-100% by

volume, for example 20-80% by volume, whereby the volume of the mesomorphic phase refers to the volume of the combined water/edible surfactant system.

5

According to the present invention any edible surfactant may be used although lipidic substances are preferred. However, the use of other, non lipidic surfactants, for example surfactant or amphiphilic carbohydrates is not excluded. In general the preferred edible surfactants are selected from the group consisting of nonionic surfactants, anionic surfactants and cationic surfactants.

15

Preferred non-ionic surfactants are edible monoglycerides, diglycerides, poly-glycerol esters, non-ionic phospholipids, non-fatty carboxylic acid esters of fatty acid esters, partial sugar-fatty acid esters and, partial fatty acid esters of polyols and mixtures thereof.

20

Preferred cationic surfactants are cationic phospholipids, cationic non-fatty carboxylic acid esters of fatty acid esters and mixtures thereof.

25

Preferred anionic surfactants are lactylated fatty acid salts, anionic phospholipids, anionic non-fatty carboxylic acid esters of fatty acid esters and their metal salts, fatty acids and their metal salts and mixtures thereof.

30

The fatty acid chains used in these surfactants can be of any type and origin. Preferably, however C<sub>8-28</sub> fatty acid chains are present, more preferred C<sub>12-22</sub>, for example C<sub>14-18</sub>. The fatty acids may for example be saturated, unsaturated, fractionated or hydrogenated and be derived from natural (for example dairy, vegetable or animal) source or synthetic sources.

35

In another aspect the present invention relates to a finished foodstuff containing a mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant. For the purpose of the present invention, finished foodstuffs are food-products which are intended to be eaten without significant further processing. Excluded by this term are batters, doughs etc. Included are spreads, dressings, cheese, whippable products, ice-cream etc. Finished food products are generally marketed while packed in containers having a content of from 5 to 5,000 grams, more general 50 to 1,000 grams.

While foodstuffs according to the present invention can comprise a mesomorphic phase comprising 99-5 wt.% of water, it is preferred that the mesomorphic phase comprises 98-60 wt.% and in particular 97-80 wt.% of water, the percentages being based on the total weight of the mesomorphic phase. The total water level of products of the invention may for example be up to 99%, for example 10-90%, conveniently 20-80%.

Preferably the total level of edible surfactants in food products of the invention is from 0.1 to 30%, more preferred 1-15%, most preferred 2-10% by weight of the foodstuff.

Typical embodiments of the invention as illustrated hereafter by example comprise as the mesomorphic phase, in particular the bulk mesomorphic phase a combination of a major amount of a non-ionic surfactant and a minor amount of an ionic co-surfactant. Preferably, the mesomorphic phase comprises 1-30%, more preferred 2-10 wt.% of non-ionic surfactant for example monoglycerides and 0.005-10% more preferred 0.01-1 wt.% of ionic co-surfactant for example an alkali metal salt of a lactylated fatty acid, preferably sodium stearyl lactylate the percentages being based on the total weight of the mesomorphic phase.

The presence of "non-ionic", "cationic" and "anionic" surfactants is of course dependent on the pH-value of the foodstuff in which the surfactants are used. In this  
5 respect it should be noted that normally the pH for foodstuffs is between 3-8, for dairy products the pH-value is in the range of 4-7.

The combination of non-ionic and ionic surfactants is  
10 preferred because the ionic surfactants are believed to give rise to an electrical charge at the interface of the mesomorphic structure used according to the present invention. The mutual repulsion at the interface of surfactant and water in the mesomorphic phase, for example  
15 the lipid bi-layers in a mesomorphic lamellar structure, creates a layer structure in which a surprisingly large amount of water can be incorporated. This phenomenon allows for the use as edible fat replacer and water retention agent as attractive applications.

20

Preferably the nonionic surfactant and the ionic surfactant are used in weight ratios of from 100 : 1 to 1 : 10, more preferred 50 : 1 to 1 : 1, for example 40 : 1 to 10 : 1.

25

Preferred non-ionic surfactants are monoglycerides, lactylated esters of monoglycerides and phospholipids. Preferred ionic co-surfactants are alkali-metal salts of lactylated fatty acids, e.g. sodium stearyl lactylate  
30 (SSL), citric acid esters, ionic phospholipids (phosphatidic acid (PA), succinated esters and diacetyl tartaric acid ester of monoglyceride (DATEM)).

Especially in the presence of the alkali metal salt of  
35 a lactylated fatty acid, a monoglyceride-based mesomorphic system can take up a large quantity of water into the inter-planar water layers and this 'swelling' of the

emulsion improves suitability of the products as edible fat replacers. While the invention will be illustrated hereafter by reference to examples in which the surfactant system comprises both monoglyceride and SSL, the use of other, single surfactants or preferably combinations of two or more surfactants to obtain a swellable mesomorphic system is not hereby excluded.

While foodstuffs according to the invention generally will comprise less than 80% by weight of fat, the preferred level of this ingredient is 0-79 wt.% fat, for example 0 to 40%, preferably 1-30%. In some products a low fat content may be required as a flavour carrier.

Surprisingly it has also been found that the mesomorphic phase, which is used according to the invention, can be used in foodstuffs containing electrolyte, without affecting the structuring capability of the system. One example of electrolytes that may be incorporated is sodium chloride. The amount of electrolytes such as salt in foodstuffs according to the invention preferably ranges from about 0.01 - 5 wt.%, more preferred 0.1 to 3%, for example 0.2 to 2% based on the total weight of the finished food product.

The mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants, which are used according to the present invention, can be used in foodstuffs containing a bio-polymer such as carbohydrates e.g. pectins, starches and carrageenan, or proteins. Suitable materials are for example milk protein, gelatin, soy protein, xanthan gum, locust bean gum, hydrolysed starches (for example PaselliSA2 and N-oil), microcrystalline cellulose. Especially preferred is the use of these biopolymer materials in spreads according to the invention.

The amount of biopolymer in compositions of the invention is dependant on the desired degree of gelling and the presence of other ingredients in the composition.

5 Usually the amount of gelling agent lies between 0 and 30%, mostly between 0.1 and 25% based on the weight of the aqueous phase of the product. If hydrolysed starches are present their level is preferably from 5-20%; other gelling agents are generally used at levels of up to 10%, mostly 1-  
10 7%, most preferred 2-5% all percentages being based on the weight of the aqueous phase. Particularly preferred are combination of say 5-15% hydrolysed starch and 0.5-5% of other gelling materials. Preferably the other gelling material includes gelatin.

15

It is preferable that fat and mesophase containing foodstuffs should comprise less than 10% saturated fat or equivalent thereof on product and/or less than 10% trans fat or equivalent thereof on product. Embodiments of the  
20 invention include sunflower oil based spreads which contain no added 'hardstock' components. These 'hardstock' components include saturated fats and trans fats of which the overall dietary intake should be reduced.

25 Examples of foodstuffs in which the mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants may be used, are spreads, in particular zero- or extremely low fat spreads (which contain less than about 20 % of fat), dressings, i.e. spoonable or pourable dressings e.g. dressings of the  
30 mayonnaise-type, dairy and non-dairy creams, toppings, processed cheese, semi-hard cheese, sauces, sweet spread, pastry-margarines, whippable products, sauces, liquid dairy products and ice cream.

35 For preparing food-products containing the mesomorphic phase in accordance to the invention, it is possible to prepare the mesomorphic phase separately and add this phase

as an ingredient to the other ingredients of the product,  
or it is possible to prepare the mesomorphic phase "in-  
situ" in the presence of one or more other ingredients of  
5 the composition. In any case, however, the preparation of  
the mesomorphic phase preferably takes place while heating  
to a temperature above the Krafft temperature, followed by  
cooling. Generally these temperatures are from 0-100 °C,  
more general 30-90°C, most general 40-70°C. Any heat-  
10 sensitive ingredients or ingredients which could prevent  
the formation of a mesomorphic phase are preferably added  
after cooling.

The invention will be further illustrated by means of  
15 a number of specific embodiments: it will be evident that  
the scope of the invention is not limited to these specific  
embodiments.



I dressings or mayonnaise

A first embodiment of the present invention relates to  
5 dressings containing a mesomorphic phase of edible  
surfactants. Suitable uses are as structuring agent, fat  
replacer, egg replacer, preservative, lubricating agent,  
consistency control agent, moisture retention agent and  
flavour release agent. Especially preferred is their use in  
10 dressings as a fat replacer, egg replacer and consistency  
control agent.

-Generally dressings or mayonnaise are oil in water  
emulsions. The oil phase of the emulsion generally is 0 to  
15 80 % by weight of the product. For non-fat reduced products  
the level of triglycerides is generally from 60-80%, more  
preferred from 65-75% by weight. For salad dressings the  
level of fat is generally from 10-60%, more preferred from  
15 to 40%. Low or no-fat containing dressings may for  
20 example contain triglyceride levels of 0, 5, 10 or 15% by  
weight.

Other fatty materials such as for example polyol fatty  
acids ester may be used as a replacement for part or all of  
25 the triglyceride materials.

The level of edible surfactant material in the  
dressing will generally be from 0.1 to 15%, more preferred  
from 1-10%, most preferred from 2 to 8% by weight.  
30 Preferably the level of nonionic edible surfactant is from  
0.1 to 15%, more preferred, 0.5-10%, most preferred 1 to 8%  
by weight. Especially preferred are monoglycerides as  
nonionic edible surfactants. Preferably the level of ionic  
edible surfactant is from 0 to 5%, more preferred 0.05 to  
35 2%, most preferred 0.1 to 0.5% by weight.

Dressings are in general low pH products with a

preferred pH of from 2-6, more preferred 3-5, for example about 3.5. The use of ionic surfactants is at these pH values is limited to a number of compounds, because proper  
5 functioning of the ionic surfactant requires that the surfactant molecule is at least partly dissociated at the indicated pH. For the use in dressings the preferred anionic is the diacetyl tartaric ester of monoglycerides (In the examples Admul DATEM 1935 ex. Quest Int. has been  
10 used). Also an anionic phospholipid such as phosphatidic acid can be applied.

- In addition to the above mentioned ingredients dressings in accordance to the present invention optionally  
15 may contain one or more of other ingredients which may suitably be incorporated into dressings and/or mayonnaise. Examples of these materials are emulsifiers, for example egg-yolk or derivatives thereof, stabilisers, acidifiers, biopolymers, for example hydrolysed starches and/or gums or  
20 gelatin, bulking agents, flavours, colouring agents etc. The balance or the composition is water, which could advantageously be incorporated at levels of from 0.1-99.9%, more preferred 20-99%, most preferred 50 to 98% by weight.

25     The mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant in the mayonnaise of dressing may either be prepared separately before adding the other ingredients of the composition, or may be formed "in-situ", in the presence of other ingredients. As described above, an important aspect of the  
30 formation of a mesomorphic phase of edible surfactants is the heating of the edible surfactant and water to a temperature above the Krafft temperature of the surfactant. Hence it is preferred that any ingredients of the dressing or mayonnaise that would not be resistant to these elevated  
35 temperatures and/or could prevent the formation of the mesomorphic phase, are added after the mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant has been formed. A preferred process for

the preparation of dressings and mayonnaise therefore comprises the following steps:

- 5           (a) heating a mixture containing water, edible surfactant and optionally other ingredients to a temperature above the Krafft temperature of the edible surfactant;
- (b) cooling the mesomorphic phase and adding the remaining ingredients of the composition.

10

During this process it is generally preferred that at some stage the ingredients are mixed under such conditions that the required structure can be formed. Such a mixing can usually take place under moderate shear.

15

II spreads

- Another preferred embodiment of the invention is the  
5 use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants, as  
generally specified in the above, in spreads. Suitable uses  
are as structuring agent, fat replacer, egg replacer,  
preservative, lubricating agent, consistency control agent,  
moisture retention agent and flavour release agent.  
10 Especially preferred is their use in spreads as a fat  
replacer, flavour release agent, consistency control agent  
or preservative.

- Spreads according to the embodiment generally contain  
15 from less than 80% by weight of edible triglyceride  
materials. Suitable edible triglyceride materials are for  
example disclosed Bailey's Industrial Oil and Fat Products,  
1979. In spreads of non-reduced fat content (margarines),  
the level of triglyceride material will generally be more  
20 than 60% and less than 80%, preferably from 70 to 79% by  
weight. In spreads of reduced fat content the level of  
triglycerides will generally be from 30-60%, more general  
from 35 to 45% by weight. In very low fat spreads the level  
of triglycerides will generally be from 0-40%, for example  
25 30%, 25%, 20% or even 10% or about 0%. Other fatty  
materials, for example sucrose fatty acid polyesters may be  
used as a replacement for part or all of the triglyceride  
material.

- 30 The edible surfactant material for use in spreads is  
preferably used at a level of from 0.1 to 15%, more  
preferred from 1-10%, most preferred from 2 to 8% by  
weight. Preferably the level of nonionic edible surfactant  
is from 0.1 to 15%, most preferred, 1-10%, most preferred,  
35 2 to 8% by weight. Especially preferred are monoglycerides  
and lecithins as nonionic edible surfactants. Preferably  
the level of ionic edible surfactant is from 0.1 to 15%.

preferred 0.05 to 2%, most preferred 0.1 to 0.5%. Preferred ionic edible surfactants are lactylated fatty acid salts and phosphatidic acid.

5

In addition to the above mentioned ingredients, spreads in accordance to the invention may optionally contain further ingredients suitable for use in spreads. Examples of these materials are gelling agents, sugar or  
10 other sweetener materials, EDTA, spices, salt, bulking agents, flavouring materials, colouring materials, proteins, acids etc. Particularly preferred is the incorporation of biopolymers in spreads. Suitable biopolymer materials are for example milk protein, gelatin,  
15 soy protein, xanthan gum, locust bean gum, hydrolysed starches (for example PaselliSA2 and N-oil), and microcrystalline cellulose.

The amount of biopolymer in spreads of the invention  
20 is dependant on the desired degree of gelling and the presence of other ingredients in the composition. Usually the amount of gelling agent lies between 0 and 30%, mostly between 0.1 and 25% based on the weight of the aqueous phase of the spread. If hydrolyzed starches are present  
25 their level is preferably from 5-20%; other gelling agents are generally used at levels of up to 10%, mostly 1-7%, most preferred 2-5% all percentages being based on the weight of the aqueous phase. Particularly preferred are combination of say 5-15% hydrolysed starch and 0.5-5% of  
30 other gelling materials. Preferably the other gelling material includes gelatin.

The balance of the composition is generally water, which may be incorporated at levels of up to 99.9% by  
35 weight, more general from 10 to 98%, preferably from 20 to 97% by weight. Spreads according to the invention may be

The mesomorphic phase can be used as a partial or entire replacement for the water phase and/or oil phase in the spread products.

5

In the preparation of spreads in accordance to the invention, the mesomorphic phase may either prepared before the addition of other ingredients, or the mesomorphic phase may be prepared "in-situ" while other ingredients of the composition are present. In any case however, the formation of the mesomorphic phase, preferably involves the heating of the edible surfactants and water to a temperature above the Krafft temperature, therefore heat-sensitive ingredients or ingredients which could prevent the formation of mesomorphic phase, should preferably be added after the formation of the mesomorphic phase.

In general the method for preparing spreads according to the invention involves the mixing of the edible surfactants (preferably a mixture of a non-ionic surfactant and a co-surfactant) and water to a temperature just above the Krafft-temperature of the system. Other ingredients, e.g. salt, colouring agents and flavouring ingredients can also be added. The pH can be set to the desired value using e.g. sodium hydroxide or lactic acid. This mixture is then stirred gently until the components are distributed homogeneously. Subsequently the formed mesomorphic phase is cooled down, generally while applying shear. This results in a low calorie plastic spreadlike gel phase with oral properties similar to high- and reduced fat spreads. The fat ingredient of the spread, if any, is preferably added after cooling and mixed into the product under stirring to effect the desired structure formation. Sweet spreads may be prepared accordingly.

### III Whippable products such as creams

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is the  
5 use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants in  
whippable products, in particular whippable non-dairy  
creams, mousses, bavarois, etc. Preferred uses are as foam  
control agent and fat replacer.

10 Preferably the level of edible surfactant in whippable  
dairy products is from 0.1 to 30% by weight, more preferred  
1 to 20%, most preferred 2 to 15% by weight of the  
composition. Preferably the edible surfactant material  
comprises nonionic surfactants such as monoglycerides, for  
15 example at levels of 0.1 to 30%, more preferred 1 to 20%,  
most preferred 2-15% by weight. In addition to the  
monoglyceride co-surfactants may be present, for example at  
a level of 0 to 10%, more preferred 0.1 to 8%. A preferred  
cosurfactant is lecithin.

20

In addition to the edible surfactant materials in the  
mesomorphic phase, whippable products in accordance to the  
invention may advantageously contain one other ingredients,  
for example proteins, sugar, emulsifiers, colorants,  
25 flavouring agents, fat (preferably vegetable fat), skimmed  
milk ingredients, biopolymers etc. For example the fat  
level may be less than 80%, more preferred 0-40%, for exa-  
mple about 5%, 15% or 30%. The balance of the composition  
is preferably water.

30

As described above the mesomorphic phase of edible  
surfactants may be prepared before mixing the remaining  
ingredients or may be formed in-situ in the presence of one  
or more other ingredients of the composition. In any case,  
35 however, the formation of the mesomorphic phase preferably  
takes place while heating above the Krafft temperature of  
the system, followed by cooling. Heat sensitive ingredients

or ingredients which could hamper the formation of a mesomorphic phase are hence preferably added after formation of the mesomorphic phase.

5

A convenient process for the preparation of a whippable product in accordance to the invention involves therefore the heating of the edible surfactant and the water to a temperature above the Krafft temperature under  
10 gentle stirring followed by cooling and adding the remaining ingredients. Excessive stirring should sometimes be avoided after cooling, to prevent undesired air incorporation in the product in unwhipped state.



IV Ice cream or other frozen desserts

A further advantageous embodiment of the present  
5 invention relates to the use of mesomorphic phases of  
edible surfactants in frozen desserts. Suitable uses are as  
structuring agent, fat replacer, preservative, lubricating  
agent, consistency control agent, foaming agent, moisture  
10 retention agent and flavour release agent. Especially  
preferred is their use in frozen desserts of ice cream as a  
structuring agent, foaming agent, fat replacer or for  
improving melt-down properties.

Problems often encountered while using conventional  
15 fat-replacers in frozen desserts are off-flavours and  
difficulties in suitably controlling the structure and  
eating characteristics. It has been found that while using  
the mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants, frozen  
desserts can be obtained having the structure and sensoric  
20 properties of ice cream but a lesser caloric content. Also  
fat-free ice-cream like products can be obtained.  
Furthermore the use of mesomorphic phases of edible  
surfactants can provide frozen desserts having improved  
melt-down properties.

25

Although by using the mesomorphic phase concept an  
ice-cream impression can be achieved without any fat, it  
may be for some flavours be convenient to use a relative  
small amount of fat (e.h. up to 2 to 3 % by weight,  
30 preferably 0.5 to 1 % by weight) for improving the flavour  
release. Needless to say that the calorific content  
increases by this addition.

Preferred frozen dessert compositions contain up  
35 to 10%, for example from 0.1 to 6% of edible surfactant,  
more preferred from 0.3 to 5%, most preferred from 0.5 to

surfactants is up to 10%, for example from 0.5 to 5%, more preferred from 0.6 to 3%, most preferred from 0.8 to 1.5% by weight. Most preferred is the use of monoglycerides as the nonionic edible surfactant. Preferably the level of ionic edible surfactants is from 0 to 1%, more preferred 0.05 to 0.5% by weight. Preferred ionic edible surfactants are lactylated fatty acids.

10 In addition to the mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants, frozen desserts of the present invention may contain all conventional ingredients suitable for incorporation therein. For example, frozen desserts according to the present invention will usually contain one or more ingredients for improving the sweetness thereof. Preferably sugar is used as the sweetening material. If sugar is used as sweetening agent, the level thereof is preferably from 5-40%, more preferred 10-20%. If other sweetener materials such as for example aspartame 20 (trademark) are used, the level of these materials is chosen such that the sweetness of the product resembles that of a product having the above mentioned sugar contents. Use of artificial sweetener materials may further require the use of one or more bulking agents, for example 25 hydrogenated starch materials.

Furthermore frozen desserts according to the invention preferably contain milk solids non fat (MSNF) at levels of 1-20%, more preferred 6-14% by weight. Additionally frozen 30 desserts may advantageously contain low levels of emulsifier and/or stabilising agents, for example at a level of 0 to 0.5%, more preferred 0.2 to 0.4% by weight. Optionally further ingredients suitable for incorporation in frozen desserts may be used, for example fruit, 35 flavours, colouring agents, chocolate, nuts, preservatives, biopolymers and freezing point depressants. Generally the balance of the composition will be water.

Suitable recipes resulting in improved melt-down properties are for example as follows:

- 5        0.5 - 5% monoglyceride,        preferred 0.8 - 1.5%  
         0     - 1% ionic surfactant, preferred 0.05- 0.5%  
10      - 20% sugars,  
         6     - 14% milk solids non fat (msnf)  
         0     - 0.5% emulsifiers and stabiliser.

10

The balance being water and usual additives for frozen desserts. In these recipes, as usual, the sugars are contained both as sweeteners, freezing point depressants and as texturizing agents. As usual these purposes may be  
15 achieved by different means, e.g. using sucrose next to invert sugar, fructose, glucose, maltodextrin, corn syrups. A preferred sugar combination in the above recipes being 5-8% maltodextrin and 9-14% sucrose.

20        The same applies to the milk solids non fat: about one third thereof can be whey powder, so a suitable msnf combination in the above recipes is 6-8% msnf (including casein) and 1-3% whey powder.

25        Emulsifiers and stabilizers can be used as usual and examples thereof are widely known. Suitable amounts and products are exemplified in the examples. A preferred range for the total amount of these additives is from 0.2 to 0.4%.

30

Frozen desserts according to the invention may be prepared by any conventional method for the preparation of ice-cream and the like. For formation of the mesomorphic phase preferably the edible surfactant in the presence of  
35 water and optionally one or more further ingredients of the composition is heated to a temperature above the Krafft temperature of the mixture followed by cooling down

addition of the remaining ingredient and stirring under further cooling to obtain an aerated frozen dessert.

- 5            Conveniently the mesomorphic phase can be formed in-situ by mixing of the ingredients (preferably at an elevated temperature of 60-100°C, for example 70-95°C), followed by the cooling down (to a temperature of 0-30°C say about 5°C) and homogenation, whereafter after an
- 10 optional aging step (up to say 24 hours) the mixture is preferably whipped to have an overrun of between 50 and 300%, more preferred 75-200%, most preferred about 100%, while cooling in a usual continuous ice cream freezer to a low temperature (say 0- -20°C, more preferred -2 to -10 °C,
- 15 most preferred about -5°C) and storage at a temperature of say -10 to -30 °C. Alternatively the mesomorphic phase can be prepared separately, and the other ingredients can be added to the phase afterwards. whereafter the product is aerated and cooled.

V. cheese

Another preferred embodiment of the invention relates to the use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants in cheese products, for example processed cheese or semi-hard cheese. Preferred uses for the mesomorphic phase in cheese products are as structuring agent, fat replacer, lubricating agent, preservative, consistency improving agent and moisture retention agent.

10

Cheese products in general often contain dispersed droplets of fat dispersed in a matrix, which is often structured by casein. For the purpose of the present invention the mesomorphic phase may be used for replacing part or all of the dispersed phase, but also possible is that the mesomorphic phase is used as a replacement for all or part of the cheese matrix. In the former case, the mesomorphic phase will be present as a bulk phase consisting of discrete particles of the mesomorphic phase. In the latter case the mesomorphic phase may be a continuous bulk phase or may consist of discrete particles.

Preferably the level of edible surfactant in the cheese product will be from 0.1 to 15% by weight of the composition, more preferred 0.5 to 10%, most preferred 1 to 8%. Preferably the level of nonionic surfactant is from 0.1 to 15%, more preferred 0.5 to 10%. The level of ionic surfactants is preferably from 0 to 7%, more preferred 0.1 to 5%.

30

In addition to the mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant, cheese products of the invention may advantageously contain all types of ingredients which can be present in cheese, products. Examples of these ingredients are milk protein (preferably present at a level of 0-15%, more preferred 0.5 to 10%), fat (preferably present at levels from 0-45%, more preferred 1-30%); other fatty materials such as for example polyol fatty acid

35

esters can replace all or part of the fat, electrolytes (for example  $\text{CaCl}_2$  and/or  $\text{NaCl}$  at levels of 0 to 5%, more preferred 1-4%), rennet or rennin (for example at a level of 0.005 to 2%, more preferred 0.01-0.5%), flavours, colouring agents, emulsifiers, stabilisers, preservatives, pH adjusting agents, biopolymers etc. The balance of the product is generally water which may be present at levels of for example 0-99.5%, more preferred 5-80%, more preferred 30-75% by weight).

The cheese products according to the present invention range from soft cheeses to hard cheeses of various types such as semi hard cheeses (such as Gouda, Edam, Tilsit, Limburg. Lancashire etc), hard cheeses (for example Cheddar, Gruyere, Parmesan), external mould cheeses (e.g. Camembert and Brie), internal moulded cheeses (e.g. Roquefort, Gorgonzola etc), processed cheeses and soft cheeses (cottage cheese, cream cheese, Neufchatel etc.).

20

The cheese products of the invention may be prepared by any suitable process for the preparation of cheeses. Although this is dependant on the type of cheese, generally the following stages may be present: (1) mixing the ingredients at a suitable temperature, for example at 5-120°C; (2) After cooling addition of a starter culture, cutting of the curd, moulding and eventual salting; and (3) ripening. As indicated above the mesomorphic phase of edible surfactants may be formed separately or may be formed "in-situ". If the mesomorphic phase is prepared separately, the phase thus formed is preferably added to the other ingredients in stage (1) as described above. If in-situ formation of the mesomorphic phase is used, this is preferably effected by addition of the edible surfactant to the mixture in stage 1, and ensuring that the temperature of the mix is elevated to above the Krafft temperature.

35

VI other food products

Other food products in accordance to the invention  
5 which could advantageously contain a mesomorphic phase of  
edible surfactants, involve other edible emulsified  
systems, sauces, liquid and semi liquid dairy products,  
bakery cream, toppings etc.

10 The invention will be illustrated by means of the  
following examples:

All percentages in the examples are by weight of the  
composition unless indicated otherwise.

15

The following ingredients were used:

The surfactants named Hymono and Admul followed by a code  
all are trade names of Quest International. The various  
20 types of  $\beta$ -carotene were obtained from Hoffmann-La Roche  
Ltd, Basel, Switzerland. BMP is butter milk powder. SMP is  
skimmed milk powder. Salt is sodium chloride. DATEM is  
Admul Datem 1935.

Example A; separate preparation of mesomorphic phase

- A mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant was made of the following ingredients:

distilled water	93.7%
monoglycerides (*)	6.0%
Lactylated fatty acid (**)	0.3%

10

## Notes:

\* Hymono 1103 (ex Quest Int.)

\*\* Admul SSL 2004 (ex Quest Int)

- 15 The water was heated in a water-jacketed vessel until a temperature of 65°C. At that point all other ingredients were added to the water and the mixture was stirred gently, using a 'ribbon stirrer', for about 30 minutes. The pH of the product was set to a value of 4.6 using lactic acid.
- 20 The product was cooled to ambient temperature.

The resulting product was a mesomorphic phase. The product could be used in the preparation of finished or ready to eat food products in accordance to the invention.

25

Example B; separate preparation of mesomorphic phase

A mesomorphic phase was prepared with the following composition:

30	Monoglyceride (*)	7%
	Sodium Stearoyl Lactylate (**)	4% on mono.
	Water	to 100%
	Colour/Flavour	trace

35 Notes

\* = Hymono 1103

\*\* = Admul SSL 2004



All ingredients were hand blended at 65°C and the blend was neutralised with sodium hydroxide solution to pH 7.0. The resulting mixture was cooled to 10°C. The resulting product  
5 was believed to be a mesomorphic phase.

Example C; separate preparation of mesomorphic phase

A mesomorphic phase was prepared with the following  
10 composition:

	Tap water	92.3%
	Monoglycerides	
	saturated (Hymono 8903)	4%
15	unsaturated (Hymono 7804)	3%
	Co-surfactant (Admul DATEM 1935)	0.7%

The water was heated until 55°C on an electric heating plate equipped with a magnetic stirring facility. At 55°C  
20 the surfactants were added to the water and mixed using the magnetic stirrer, until distributed homogeneously (about 75 minutes). Then the mesomorphic phase was slowly cooled down to room temperature under continuous stirring.

25 In this way a plastic gel phase was obtained which did not show phase separation upon storage or spreading. The gel phase gave a distinct fatty oral impression.

Example D; separate preparation of mesomorphic phase

30

A bulk mesomorphic phase was prepared with the following composition:

	Hymono 1103	5%
35	SSL (Admul SSL 2004)	4% on mono
	water	balance
	colour/flavour	trace

The amount of SS1 is equivalent to 0.2% by weight of the product. All ingredients were mixed together in a stirred water jacketed vessel at 65°C, and neutralised with sodium hydroxide to pH 7.0.

Example I ; dressings and mayonnaise

Example I.1

10 The mesomorphic phase of example B was hand-blended at ambient temperature with a commercially available mayonnaise (80% fat) in a weight ration of 1 : 1. The resulting reduced fat mayonnaise had acceptable organoleptic properties.

15

Example I.2

A low calorie pourable dressing was made using the following ingredients:

20	gel phase	33.5%
	(mixture of 3.5% Monoglyceride (Hymono 8803)	
	0.14% Datem, the balance being water)	
	water phase:	
	water	31%
25	sugar	15%
	salt	1.4%
	cider vinegar (5% acetic acid)	13%
	tomato paste	
	(ex Del Monte, double concentrated)	3%
30	flavours	1.5%
	biopolymeric thickeners	0.5%
	potassium sorbate	0.1%
	sun flower seed oil	1%

35 The gel phase and the water phase were prepared in separate streams. The gel phase was made by heating the gel phase ingredients to 65°C in a water-jacketed vessel under gentle

stirring for about 30 min. Subsequently the mesomorphic phase was cooled using a scraped surface heat exchanger (Votator, A-unit) to a temperature of 12°C. The A-unit was  
5 operated at a throughput of 2 kg/h and a rotor speed of 1150rpm.

The water phase was made by dissolving the waterphase ingredients in a water-jacketed vessel under gentle  
10 stirring. The water phase with a throughput of 4 kg/h is combined with the gel phase just after its formation in the A-unit and introduced into a cooled pinned stirrer (C-unit), which was operated with a rotor speed of 700 rpm.

15 The final product, which had a pH of 3.5, had the properties of a pourable dressing. Consistency, mouthfeel and taste were comparable to a reference product containing 36% of oil and compared favourably with products, with 1% oil, containing biopolymeric thickeners only.

20

#### Example I.3

Under the same conditions as in example I.2, apart from the composition of the gel phase, a spoonable low calorie dressing was made. The composition of the gel phase  
25 was: 6% Hymono 8803, 0.24% DATEM and the balance water. This provided a thicker product, with all characteristics of a spoonable dressing. Its properties were comparable both to a commercial mayonnaise (80% fat) as well as to a reduced fat (35% fat) mayonnaise and compared favourably to  
30 products containing polymeric thickeners.

#### Example I.4

Under the same conditions as in example I.2, apart  
35 from the composition of the gel phase, a very thick dressing was made. The composition of the gel phase was: 10% Hymono 8803, 0.4% DATEM and the balance water. This led

to a very thick product, with low fat spread like - consistency and -fatty impression.

5 Example I.5

A 40% fat dressing was prepared by low shear mixing of a commercial mayonnaise (80% fat) with the same amount of mesomorphic phase at room temperature. The following ingredients were used:

10

gel phase	50%
(7% Hymono 1103, 0.2% DATEM, water to 100%, trace CWS $\beta$ -carotene)	
commercial mayonnaise (ex. Calve)	50%

15

The Calve product is a normal mayonnaise, available on the Dutch market. It is an O/W emulsion, containing 80% oil, with egg yolk as emulsifier. A very acceptable product with proper consistency (spoonable), fat impression and organoleptical properties was obtained.

20

Example I.6

A 10 % fat dressing was made by dispersing the 10% of oil in the water phase to obtain an O/W emulsion, followed by mixing with the mesomorphic phase. The dressing was made using the following ingredients:

25

	gel phase	32.7%
	(10% Hymono 8803, 0.4% PA(*), balance water, trace CWS $\beta$ -carotene)	
5	water phase (emulsion)	
	water	29%
	sugar	13%
	salt	1.2%
	cider vinegar (5% acetic acid)	12%
10	flavours	1.5%
	thickeners	
	(xanthan gum, propylene glyc. alg. LVF)	0.5%
	potassium sorbate	0.1%
	sun flower seed oil	10%

15

PA is di-stearoyl phosphatidic acid (ex Sigma)

The water phase emulsion was prepared by dispersing the oil in the water phase by means of a high speed stirrer and  
 20 homogenizer. The water phase emulsion was combined with the mesomorphic phase as indicated in example I.2. A product with proper consistency and organoleptical properties was obtained, with an oil phase containing a large amount of poly unsaturated fatty acids, with the usual health claims.

25

#### Example I.7

A 5% fat dressing was made by dispersing the oil in the gel phase, followed by mixing with the waterphase.

The dressing was made using the following ingredients:

gel phase (with dispersed oil)			
5	8.5% Hymono 3203, 0.34 % DATEM, balance water,		
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene{trace}, 15% Sunflowerseed oil)	33%	
water phase			
	water	34.5%	
	sugar	15%	
10	salt	1.4%	
	cider vinegar (5% acetic acid)	14%	
	flavours	1.5%	
	thickeners		
	(xanthan gum, propylene glyc. alg. LVF)	0.5%	
15	potassium sorbate	0.1%	

The gel phase with dispersed oil was prepared by mixing oil and gel phase from separate streams just after formation of the gel phase in a continuous processing line. The gel  
20 phase containing oil is combined with the water phase as indicated in example I.2.

A product with proper consistency and organoleptical properties was obtained. As in example I.6, the oil phase  
25 contains a large amount of poly unsaturated fatty acids.

#### Example I.8

A zero fat dressing was made by cold mixing the gel phase with the other components. First a gel phase was made  
30 according to the procedure described in example I.2 with the following composition: 10% Hymono 8803, 0.4% DATEM, trace CWS  $\beta$ -carotene, balance water. To this gel phase the other ingredients were added at room temperature by a household mixer at low speed. The other ingredients were (% on  
35 top of gel phase) :

	wine vinegar (10% acetic acid)	3%
	sugar	1%
5	mustard flour	0.7%
	curry powder	0.3%
	pepper	0.3%
	salt	2%

- 10 A product with a proper consistency and a distinct taste was obtained.

Example II; spreads

15 Example II.1

- A mesomorphic phase was prepared as in example D. After neutralisation a process stream of the neutral blend was drawn from the vessel and fed into a single VOTATOR (RTM) "A-unit" operating at a shear (2000 rpm at lab scale). The jacket temperature of the A-unit was 5°C and the outlet temperature of the process stream was 10°C. The product was packed into tubs and stored at 5°C.
- 20

- On inspection the product had the appearance of an edible fatty spread both when static and when spread onto bread. There was no evidence of loose moisture in the product even after some storage. The organoleptic properties of the zero-fat products so obtained were described as "spreadlike", although the product comprised over 90% of water.
- 25
- 30

Example II.2

- Example II.1 was repeated with the addition of 20%wt fat on the final product. the fat was introduced into the process stream prior to the "A-unit". A range of fat phases otherwise employed in edible spreads were used, as was pure sunflower oil. Product again were described as 'spreadlike'.
- 35

when sampled. A specific advantage of the use of sunflower oil is that the eventual product, while being spreadlike, contains very low levels of trans fats and relatively low levels of saturated fats.

#### Example II.3

A mesomorphic phase of the composition as indicated as in example B was prepared by mixing the ingredients together in a stirred water-jacketed vessel at 65 ° and the blend was neutralised with sodium hydroxide solution to pH 7.0. Separately a water-phase was prepared containing 0.6%wt of salt (sodium chloride) and 1% sodium caseinate at a pH of 4.5. A process stream of the neutral blend was drawn from the vessel and fed into a single VOTATOR (RTM) "A-unit" operating at a shear (2000 rpm at lab scale). The jacket temperature of the A-unit was 5°C and the outlet temperature of the process stream was 10°C. The process stream was then blended with the water phase in a weight ratio of 5 : 1 of mesomorphic phase to water-phase and fed into a Votator (RTM) "C-unit" wherein the two streams were mixed. the eventual product emerging from the C-unit was packed in tubs and stored at 5°C.

On inspection the product again had the appearance of an edible fatty spread both when static and when spread onto bread. There was again non evidence of loose moisture in the product even after some storage. The organoleptic properties of the zero-fat product so obtained were again described as 'spreadlike'.

#### Example II.4

Example II.3 was repeated under identical conditions except that the mixing ratio of the water-phase to mesomorphic phase was 1 : 3 by weight. This produced an acceptable 0% fat spread with no loose moisture and good organoleptic properties.



Example II.5

The mesomorphic phase as produced in example B was hand-blended at ambient temperature with commercially available chocolate spread in a weight ratio of 1 : 1. The resulting sweat-spread product was found to have acceptable organoleptic properties.

Example II.6

10 A mesomorphic phase was prepared as in example A. After heating and mixing the ingredients as described in example A, the mesomorphic phase was cooled using a scraped surface heat exchanger (Votator, A-unit) until a temperature of 12°C. The A-unit was operated at a throughput of 1 Kg/h and  
15 at high speed (2000 rpm). The products were packed in 250 g tubs and stored at 5°C.

The resulting product showed no loose moisture and could be spread easily on bread. Its organoleptic properties were  
20 very much like high- and reduced fat spreads, including a very distinct fatty impression. This product, however, contains only about 8% of the calories of a high fat spread (at equal volumes).

25 Example II.7

Example II.6 was repeated using the following composition:

	distilled water	92.6%
	monoglycerides (*)	6%
	sodium stearoyl lactylate (**)	0.4%
30	Salt	1%
	Cold water soluble $\beta$ -carotene and flavour	trace
	Lactic acid	trace

## Notes

35 \* Hymono 3203 ex Quest Int

\*\* Admul SSL 2004 ex Quest Int

The processing as described in examples A and II.6 was used. This resulted in a zero fat spread with similar properties as the spread produced in example II.1 but for the fact that a distinct salty taste was obtained.

#### Example II.8

A zero fat spread was made using the following ingredients:

10	Distilled water	93.6%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 1103)	6%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2004)	0.3%
	Potassium sorbate	0.1%
	Cold water soluble (=CWS) $\beta$ -carotene	trace
15	Flavour	trace
	Lactic acid	trace

The water was heated in a water-jacketed vessel until a temperature of 65°C. At that point all other ingredients were added to the water and the mixture was stirred gently, using a 'ribbon stirrer', for about 30 minutes. The pH of the resulting mesomorphic phase was set to a value of 4.6 using lactic acid.

Subsequently the mesomorphic phase was cooled using a scraped surface heat exchanger (Votator, A-unit) until a temperature of 12°C. The A-unit was operated at a throughput of 1 Kg/h and at high speed (2000 rpm). The products were packed in 250 g tubs and stored at 5°C.

The resulting product showed no loose moisture and could be spread easily on bread. Its organoleptic properties were very much like high- and reduced fat spreads, including a very distinct fatty impression. This product, however, contains only about 8% of the calories of a high fat spread (at equal volume).

Example II.9

A zero fat spread was made containing salt by first preparing a spread as described in example II.8. To this  
5 spread 1 wt% of granular salt (NaCl) was added and mixed in by hand at 20°C, until homogeneously distributed. The physical and organoleptic properties of this spread were identical to the spread obtained in example II.8, but for the fact that a distinct salty impression was obtained  
10 upon eating the product. No grainy or sandy impression due to the granularity of the salt could be observed.

Example II.10

Example II.8 was repeated using the following composition:  
15

	Distilled water	92.6%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 3203)	6%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2004)	0.4%
	Salt	1%
20	CWS $\beta$ -carotene and flavour	trace
	Lactic acid	trace

The pH was set, using lactic acid, to a value of 4.2. No further changes to the processing as described in example  
25 II.8 were made. This resulted in a zero fat spread with similar properties as the spread produced in example II.8, but for the fact that a distinct salty taste was obtained.

Example II.11

30 A high PUFA (poly-unsaturated fatty acid) very low fat spread was prepared by first making a zero fat spread as described in example II.8. Subsequently, at 20°C, 6 wt% of sunflower oil was added to the spread and mixed until homogeneously distributed in the gel phase using an  
35 electric household mixer, operating at low speed.

The properties of the product were as described in example II.8, with an additional flavour sensation due to the sunflower oil present. This product can be marketed as a high PUFA spread in conjunction with the usual health claims for this type of products.

#### Example II.12

An all vegetable very low fat spread containing about 10% triglyceride materials was produced using the dual-line processing technique. In one water-jacketed vessel the following ingredients were mixed at 65°C:

	Tap water	95.1%
15	Monoglycerides (Hymono 8803)	4%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2012)	0.3%
	Salt	0.5%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene (ex Roch)	trace
	Flavour	trace
20	Sodium sorbate	0.1%

In a second water-jacketed vessel a fat phase (Bean-oil blended with partly hydrogenated bean oil with a melting point of 36°C) was heated to 45°C. Both, the water- and the fat phase were processed using separate Votator A-units. The water phase was processed under high shear conditions (2000 rpm) and cooled to a temperature of 12°C. The fat phase was processed under medium shear conditions (1000 rpm) and cooled to 20°C. The throughput of the water phase was 2.5 Kg/h and of the fat phase 0.3 Kg/h. After both A-units a single mixing unit (C-unit) was placed in which the water- and fat phase were homogeneously mixed under low shear conditions (250 rpm). The final product left the C-unit at a temperature of about 17°C. The product was subsequently packed in 250 ml tubs and stored at 5°C. The product thus obtained was stable, did not show loose moisture upon storage or spreading and had good

organoleptic properties.

Example II.13

- 5 A bi-continuous very low fat spread containing 20% triglyceride materials was made using the following method: A gel phase was made using the method as described in example C, and of the following composition:

10	Tap water	92.4%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 8803)	7%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2003)	0.5%
	Na-benzoate	0.1%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene	trace
15	Flavour	trace

- This product was packed and stored at 5°C for one day. A commercial low fat spread was bought on the Dutch market, i.c. Lätta. This is a fat continuous product which contains  
20 40% fat. The dispersed water phase contains both gelatin and milk proteins as well as salt.

- Both products were hand mixed at 20°C and a weight ratio of 1:1 until a homogeneous product was obtained. Microscopical  
25 analysis of the product showed it to be bi-continuous in both the fat phase and mesomorphic phase. The product was physically stable, well spreadable and with organoleptic properties similar to the original low fat spread used.

30 Example II.14

- A low fat spread, containing 40% triglyceride materials, was made in a way similar to the one described in example II.13. In this example the Dutch Lätta was replaced by the commercially available (in Germany) high PUFA margarine  
35 Becel. This is a 80% triglyceride material, fat continuous product which contains no bio-polymers in the water phase.

fatty acids. The gel phase and margarine were mixed at a weight ratio of 1:1 using an electric hand-held household mixer, operating at low speed. During mixing the temperature was kept between 18 and 22°C.

The resulting product was fat continuous, as could be shown by light microscopy and electrical conductivity measurements. The product was physically stable and well spreadable. The organoleptic properties resembled those of spreads of a high polyunsaturated fat content. Similar results may be obtained by replacing German Becel by butter.

15 Example II.15

A zero fat spread containing gelatin was made using the following procedure. In a water-jacketed vessel the following ingredients were mixed at 65°C:

20	Tap water	95.2%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 1103)	3%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2004)	0.2%
	Salt	0.5%
	Gelatin	1.0%
25	Na-benzoate	0.1%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene, flavour	trace

The pH was set to 5.0 using lactic acid. The mesomorphic phase thus obtained was processed using a Votator A-unit (1500 rpm,  $T_{ex}=12^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 2.5 Kg/h) followed by a low speed C-unit (100 rpm). After packing the product was stored at 5°C. The product was stable and spreadable. The oral response was fatty, combined with quick oral break-down characteristics.

Example II.16

Example II.15 was repeated with the following ingredients:

5	Tap water	92.2%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 1103)	5%
	skimmed milk powder	1%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2004)	0.2%
	Salt	0.5%
10	Gelatin	1.0%
	Na-benzoate	0.1%
	CWS B-carotene, flavour	trace

The final product differed from the one made by example  
15 II.15 that the appearance was more white and less  
translucent. The taste contribution of the milk proteins  
(and lactose) could clearly be observed in the final  
product.

20 Example II.17

A pasteurized zero fat spread of identical composition as  
example II.16 was made. This was done by first making a  
mesomorphic phase in which all ingredients are  
homogeneously mixed at 65°C. Then the emulsion is led  
25 through a tubular heat exchanger in which the mesomorphic  
phase is heated to 80°C for a period of 45 seconds.  
Subsequently the emulsion is cooled down to 65°C using a  
second tubular heat exchanger and processed using a Votator  
A-unit.

30

The product was packed under 'sterile' conditions using a  
lamellar flow cabinet and pre-sterilised tubs of 250 ml.  
Microbiological examination of the product one month after  
production did not show any micro-biological activity.

35

Example II.18

A split stream zero fat product containing bio-polymers was made using the following ingredients:

- 5 In one water-jacketed vessel the following ingredients were mixed:

	Tap water	91.4%
	Monoglycerides	
	saturated (Hymono 8903)	4%
10	unsaturated (Hymono 7804)	3%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2004)	0.5%
	Salt	1%
	Potassium sorbate	0.1%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene, flavour	trace

15

In a second water-jacketed vessel the following ingredients were mixed:

	Tap water	87%
	Gelatin (acid, 250 bloom, ex PB)	4%
20	Paselli-SA2 (ex AVEBE)	8%
	Salt	1%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene	trace

- Both water phases were first processed using a high shear  
 25 Votator A-unit, after which the products were mixed in a subsequent C-unit (250 rpm,  $T_{ex}=15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). The final product consisted for 25% of the gel phase and for 75% of the bio-polymer phase.

- 30 The final product consisted of a continuous mesomorphic phase in which the bio-polymer phase was finely and homogeneously dispersed. The product was plastic and spreadable with good organoleptic properties.

35 Example II.19

A very low fat spread containing 20% triglyceride materials was made in-line using the dual-line method. In one part of



the processing line, consisting a water-jacketed vessel and a Votator A-unit a mesomorphic phase is prepared as described in example II.8. In another part of the

5 processing line a low fat spread is made using a water-jacketed vessel, two subsequent A-units and a final C-unit. The composition of this phase is as follows:

	Tap water	55%
10	fat phase (a blend of bean oil, partially hardend bean-oil and partially hardened palm oil)	40%
	Gelatin (acid, pigskin, 200 bloom ex PB)	3%
	BMP (acid type buttermilk powder, ex. Frigo)	1%
	Salt	1%
15	B-carotene, flavour	trace

After processing the mesomorphic phase in the A-unit (high shear) and the water/fat phase in the A-A-C-sequence, both products are mixed in at a weight ratio of 1:1 using a  
20 medium speed C-unit.

The resulting product was bi-continuous in mesomorphic and fat phase. Its physical and organoleptic properties were similar to that of a conventional low fat spread having a  
25 triglyceride content of about 40%.

#### Example II.20

A chocolate spread was prepared by low shear mixing of a commercial chocolate spread (32% fat) with the same amount  
30 of mesomorphic phase at room temperature.

#### Ingredients:

gel phase (10% Hymono 8803, 0.4% DATEM, balance water)

chocolate spread (ex. Albert Heyn, fat 32%, protein 3%, carbohydrate 62%)

50%

5

A product with proper consistency and acceptable organoleptic properties was obtained with a considerably lower calorie intake per serving.

10

Example II.21

A low fat chocolate spread was prepared using the following ingredients:

15	water	balance
	Hymono 8803	5%
	Admul SSL 2004	0.25%
	cocoa powder (ex. de Zaan, D 21A)	5%
	saccharose	30%
20	skimmed milk powder	10%
	salt	0.2%
	potassium sorbate	0.2%
	vanillin	0.02%
	lactic acid	trace

25

All ingredients were heated in a water-jacketed vessel to 65°C under gentle stirring for about 30 min. The pH was set at a value of 5.0 using lactic acid. Subsequently the liquid mass was cooled using a scraped surface heat exchanger to a temperature of 12°C with a throughput of 1 kg/h and a rotor speed of 1850 rpm.

30

A product was obtained with proper consistency and acceptable organoleptic properties without fat (triglyceride).

35

Example II.22

A low fat chocolate spread was prepared with the same composition as example II.21, apart from the non-ionic surfactant Hymono 8803, which was replaced by Phopholipon 100H (ex Natterman). A product was obtained with proper consistency and proper organoleptic properties.

III. Whippable products, such as cream

10

Example III.1

A low fat whippable non-dairy cream (NDC) was made by adding a mesomorphic gel phase to a non-whippable, low fat, non-dairy single cream. The gel phase consisted of:

15

Tap water	88%
Monoglycerides (Hymono 1103)	12%
NaOH	trace

20 The mesomorphic phase was made by mixing the water and the monoglycerides at 65°C under low shear. The pH was set to 7.0 using NaOH. After a homogeneous lamellar phase was obtained the product was cooled down while continuously applying low shear, using a laboratory scale magnetic  
25 stirrer.

At a temperature of about 30°C this phase was mixed with a commercial non-dairy cream available on the British market named 'Elmlea single cream'. This is a 18% fat cream which  
30 contains vegetable oils in the fat phase. The gel and cream phase were mixed at relative weight amounts of 40 and 60%. The mixture was subsequently whipped using an electric household mixer operated at maximum speed until an overrun of about 250% was obtained.

35

The resulting product was stable over a period of several days, had a distinct fatty oral impression and could be

used in many applications where traditionally a high fat (about 45% fat) whipped cream is used, e.g. with coffee or for topping fruit salads. The present product however  
5 contains only about 50% of the calories of the high fat traditional product.

#### Example III.2

Example III.1 was repeated with the replacement of the  
10 single non-dairy cream by a dairy single cream available on the British marketed by St Ivel in the UK (9% fat). No adaptation in the processing was required and the final product obtained was visually and organoleptically virtually indistinguishable from the product obtained in  
15 example III.1.

#### Example III.3

Example III.1 was repeated with the use of pasteurised skim milk in stead of tap water to prepare the mesomorphic  
20 phase. This resulted in a final product which was slightly firmer and with improved organoleptical properties.

#### Example III.4

A whippable NDC was made by mixing the following  
25 ingredients at 65°C until a homogeneous phase is obtained:

	Single NDC	40%
	Water	52.7%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 8803)	7%
30	Co-surfactant (Admul DATEM 1935)	0.3%

The homogeneous mesomorphic phase was heated to 90°C on an electric heating plate equipped with a magnetic stirrer. Immediately afterwards the mesomorphic phase was cooled to  
35 40°C. Then the viscous emulsion was whipped using a Braun Multipractic electric food processor equipped with knives.

The resulting product had an overrun of about 300% and showed a favourable consistency.

5 Example III.5

A zero fat whippable NDC was made by mixing the following ingredients at 65°C until a homogeneous phase was obtained:

	Tap water	85.5%
10	Buttermilk powder	9%
	Monoglyceride (Hymono 8903)	5%
	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2003)	0.5%

The mesomorphic phase was first thoroughly mixed using a  
15 laboratory scale Ultra Turrax (type TP 18/10, Janke &  
Kunkel GmbH, Staufen, Germany) operated at medium speed for  
1 minute and subsequently cooled down slowly to 25°C under  
continuous stirring, using a magnetic stirrer. The product  
was then placed at 5°C. The unwhipped product was a  
20 viscous, but still pourable liquid, the whipped product  
(using the device mentioned in example III.4) was firm,  
with a high overrun (about 300%) and had foam-like  
properties. In the whipped state the product was physically  
stable for a period of more than 3 days. The product had a  
25 distinct fatty impression.

Example III.6

Example III.5 was repeated while replacing Admul SSL 2003  
by water. This resulted in a comparable product as obtained  
30 in example III.5, without the need to adapt the processing  
described.

Example III.7

In this example an extremely low fat whippable cream is made with the use of milk. The composition of the product is as follows:

	Tap water	37.5%
	Monoglycerides (Hymono 8803)	5%
	BMP	7.5%
10	Semi-skimmed milk (pasteurised)	50%

The ingredients were all mixed until homogeneous in a water-jacketed vessel at 70°C. The thus obtained mesomorphic phase was then slowly cooled down under low shear conditions. The product was then stored at 5°C.

The unwhipped product was very cream-like in rheology, appearance and gave a distinct fatty impression. The product was also whipped using a Braun Multipractic electronic food processor equipped with knives. The whipped product was firm and physically stable for a period of at least 1 week. The use of milk in the formulation improved the overall taste of the product in comparison with the products based on BMP only.

25

Example III.8

Example III.5 was repeated replacing the 9% BMP with 9% of a mix of 50% BPM and 50% SMP, the obtained product had a more balanced taste profile than the product obtained in example III.5. All other product properties were similar.

The product was also whipped after the addition of 10% by weight of the cream (granulated) sugar to the finished, unwhipped product. Apart from the more sweet taste, the physical and sensorial properties of the whipped products remained similar.

Example III.9

Example III.5 was repeated with the addition of 2% gelatin to the formulation (200 bloom, acid type, pig skin ex PB  
5 Gelatin, Belgium) and reducing the water content by 2 %.  
The obtained unwhipped product had a weak gel-like rheology and was not readily pourable. The whipped product was more firm than the product obtained in example III.5. The product could be whipped to any overrun between 200 and  
10 500%, changing in properties from whipped cream-like to foam-like.

Example III.10

Example III.5 was repeated adding 0.2% Guar gum (ex Meyhall  
15 Chemical AG, Kreuzlingen, Switzerland) to the formulation, while reducing the water content by 0.2%. This product showed an improved oral destabilisation and flavour release. The unwhipped product was slightly more viscous.

Example III.11

Example III.5 was repeated with a small change in the processing of the product. After preparing the mesomorphic phase at 65°C the phase was shortly heated to 85°C and then cooled down to 65°C before continuing with the normal Ultra  
25 Turrax mixing. The product that was obtained showed a higher viscosity in the unwhipped state. The physical properties of the whipped product remained similar.

Example III.12

A zero fat NDC was made by mixing the following ingredients  
5 in a water-jacketed vessel at 65°C:

	Skim milk (pasteurised)	89%
	Monoglycerides	
	saturated (Hymono 8803)	4%
10	unsaturated (Hymono 7803)	2%
	BMP	4%
	Skimmed milk powder	2%
	CWS $\beta$ -carotene	trace

15 The mesomorphic phase was stirred vigorously for 1 minute  
using an Ultra Turrax and then cooled to 5°C under low  
shear conditions. The unwhipped product was viscous and  
gave a fatty oral impression, very much like available  
commercial products. The whipped product was physically  
20 stable at room temperature and showed a favourable  
destabilisation under oral conditions.

Example III.13

Example III.12 was repeated with a change in the  
25 formulation. The unsaturated monoglycerides were replaced  
by an equal amount of phospolipids (Admul 2879). The  
resulting unwhipped product was reduced in viscosity and  
readily pourable. The whipped product was firm. Upon  
storage the foam showed a slight coarsening of the air-  
30 bubbles, much like the coarsening which can be observed  
after storing a whipped dairy cream. At the same time the  
whipped product became even more firm. The oral  
dispensability of the product was very good.



Example III.14

A Bavarois was made using the following ingredients:

5	water	balance
	monoglycerides (Hymono 8803 ex. Quest Int.)	1%
	Admul SSL 2004 (ex. Quest Int.)	0.04%
	gelatin	1%
	sugar	11%
10	fruit juice and fruit (strawberries)	40%
	whipped dairy cream	35%

The gelatin was presoaked in water during 10 minutes.

Sugar, fruit juice and fruit were heated till about 70°C.

- 15 The gelatine, freed from water, was added. The liquid was cooled under stirring till a thin viscous mass is obtained.

- A foam was prepared by mixing water, monoglycerides and Admul SSL at 65°C., and cooling under stirring with a  
20 mixer, to incorporate air. An overrun of about 400% was obtained. Subsequently, the mesomorphic phase foam and the stiff whipped dairy cream were gently mixed with the fruit mass to obtain, after refrigeration, a stiff bavarois type of product. This product was comparable in stability, fatty  
25 impression and organoleptical properties with a classically prepared bavarois, made with egg white.

Example III.15

- By leaving out the dairy cream a low calorie bavarois was  
30 prepared of the following composition:

	water	36%
	monoglycerides (Hymono 8803 ex. Quest Int.)	3%
	Admul SSL 2004 (ex. Quest Int.)	0.12%
	gelatin	1%
35	sugar	12%
	fruit juice and fruit (strawberries)	balance

The product was prepared as indicated in example III.15, with the exception that the obtained foam was directly mixed with the fruit mass. It had the proper consistency, stability and acceptable organoleptic properties.

Example III.16

A chocomousse dessert was prepared using the following ingredients:

10

water	36%
monoglycerides (Hymono 8903 ex. Quest Int)	2.5%
Admul SSL 2003 (ex. Quest Int.)	0.1%
chocolate	37%
15 water	balance
sugar	17%

Chocolate, water and sugar were mixed under heating and stirring till a homogeneous mass was obtained. The chocolate mass is cooled to room temperature.

A foam was prepared by mixing water, monoglycerides and Admul SSL at 65°C., and cooling under stirring with a hand held electric household mixer at maximum speed, to incorporate air. An overrun of about 400% was obtained. The foam was further stiffened by storage in a refrigerator at 5°C. Subsequently the chocolate mass and the foam were mixed by means of a mixer to obtain a chocolate mousse.

30 The product had an excellent consistency and proper organoleptical properties.

Example IV; frozen dessertsExample IV.1

5 A mixture A was prepared of

	6.7%	MD 20 (maltodextrin)
	0.2%	guar gum
	0.1%	LBG
10	6.6%	msnf
	1.7%	whey powder
	11.6%	sucrose
	71.5%	water

15 while stirring the mixture was heated to 90-95°C and at this temperature a molten mixture B of 1% glyceryl monostearate (Admul 4103, trade mark of Quest International) and 0.5% sodium stearoyl lactylate (Admul SSL 2003, trade mark of Quest International) was added.

20

Thereafter the combined mixture was cooled down to 5°C, homogenized using a single stage Rannie homogeniser at a pressure of 150-180.10<sup>5</sup>Pa, 0.05% vanilla flavour was added and the mixture was allowed to age for 24 hours. Thereafter  
25 the mixture was whipped to 100% overrun while cooling in a usual continuous ice cream freezer (Hoyer MF50) to -5°C. The resulting creamy frozen dessert could be eaten as such or be stored after cooling down to usual storage temperatures, e.g. about -25°C. Using DSC (differential  
30 scanning calorimetry) the gel phase could be ascertained in the frozen product.

Examples IV.2 to IV.6

The procedure of Example IV.1 was repeated using the  
35 following recipes:

## EXAMPLE

	2	3	4	5	6
<u>Mixture A:</u>					
5 MD 20	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.7	6.7
Guar gum	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
LBG	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
msnf	6.6	6.6	8.0	6.6	6.6
whey powder	1.7	1.7	--	1.7	1.7
10 sucrose	11.6	11.6	10.0	11.6	11.6
water	71.9	71.9	72.6	71.6	71.6
<u>Mixture B</u>					
Hymono 1103				1.0	
15 Admul 4103	1.0				
Hymono 8903		1.0	1.0		1.0
Admul SSL 2003	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Admul Datem 1935			0.1	0.1	
Vanilla flavour	0.05	0.05	1.0	0.4	0.4

20

The resulting frozen deserts products had an ice-cream like taste and also eating properties very much like ice cream having a usual fat content.

25

Furthermore the melt-down properties were not too different from usual ice cream, but markedly better than usual fat-free or low fat frozen desserts.

30 Example IV.7

Example IV.1 was repeated except that the mixture was heated to 70-75° prior to addition of B. Thereafter the mixture was heated to 90-95° for 3-5 mixture followed by homogenisation using a single stage Rannie homogeniser at a pressure of 150-35 180.10<sup>5</sup> Pa and cooled down to 5°C. After this a vanilla flavour was added and the process was continued as in example IV.1. An ice-cream product of good quality was thus obtained.

Example V, cheeseExample V.1

5 A semi-soft, low fat, Gouda type cheese was prepared from a cheese milk comprising 95.5% pasteurized low fat milk (0.5% fat, 3.5% protein) and 4.5% mesomorphic phase. The mesomorphic phase was made by mixing pasteurized skimmed milk with 6% monoglycerides (Hymono 8803) at 65°C and  
10 subsequently cooling the mesomorphic phase using a votator A-unit operated at medium speed (1000 rpm). The mesomorphic phase thus obtained was dispersed in the milk using a hand held electric stirrer.

15 To 300 litres of this cheese milk the following composition was added:

	57 g	CaCl <sub>2</sub>
	45 g	KNO <sub>3</sub>
20	10 ml	single strength annatto colour
	2.1 l	'BOS' culture
	90 ml	calf rennet

After 45 minutes clotting at 29°C the curd was cut to cubes  
25 of approx. 4 mm and after 1 minute sedimentation 150 l whey was removed. Washing water (114 l, 29°C) was added and after 28 minutes holding time the curd was pressed into forms. After removal of the whey the (5 kg) cheese blocks were pressed for 3 hours at 1 bar. Brining was carried out  
30 in 18 Baume brine for 18 hours. The final pH of the unripened cheese was 5.2 After riping the resulting low fat cheese (10% fat on dry matter) had excellent consistency, texture and taste.

Example V.2

A low fat imitation Mozzarella was prepared from the following ingredients:

5	20%	mesomorphic phase
	26%	Ca-caseinate
	10%	Palm oil
	4.3%	Na-caseinate
	1%	Tricalcium phosphate
10	0.6%	Lactic acid
	0.1%	Sorbic acid
	0.2%	flavour
	balance	water

- 15 The mesomorphic phase used was identical to the one used in example 1. All ingredients were mixed in a Stephan Mixer at high speed during heating to 80°C. After evacuation at 0.25 bar for 1 minute, the product had good body and taste comparable to a 20% fat imitation Mozzarella reference.

20

PROCESSED CHEESE

- Mesomorphic phases were used in the preparation of pasteurized low-fat processed cheeses at a level of between 5 and 40% gel phase (0.5 to 5% monoglyceride on product). The products were made with- as well as without melting salts (phosphates). Conventional production processes and production equipment were used for the preparation of processed cheeses.

- 30 The consistency of the product became more creamy at all levels of mesomorphic phase present. Compared with a processed cheese without mesomorphic phases, but of the same total fat level (butterfat), the products of the invention resembled high-fat processed cheeses in consistency and appearance, whereas taste was less influenced. More details are given in the following examples.

Example V.3

A low-fat processed cheese with 20% mesomorphic phase was prepared according to the following formulation:

- 5        40.0% Gouda cheese (20% on dry matter)
- 6.0% Gouda cheese (48% on dry matter)
- 20.0% Mesomorphic phase
- 6.0% sweet whey powder
- 2.0% skimmed milk powder
- 10       2.1% melting salts
- Water up to 100%

The mesomorphic phase consisted of 10% monoglycerides (Hymono 8803), 0.5% Admul SSL 2003 and 89.5% pasteurized  
15 skimmed milk. The mesomorphic phase was made one day in advance of the processed cheese preparation. The phase was made by adding the monoglycerides, co-surfactant and milk together at 65°C and stir for about 60 min. Then this mesomorphic phase was processed using a votator A-unit,  
20 operated at medium speed. The resulting product had a white appearance and a spread-like consistency.

The next day all ingredients were mixed in the melting vessel at 20°C. Subsequently the vessel was heated to 90°C for 5 minutes, by this way effectively pasteurising the  
25 product. The product was then packed and stored at 5°C.

The product obtained had a dry matter content of 41%, a butterfat content of 6% and contained 2% monoglyceride. The processed cheese had a firmness at 20°C of 220 g (using  
30 the Stevens Texture Analyzer). Its consistency was judged as smooth, well spreadable and not rubbery. The taste was not significantly different from that of the processed cheese without mesomorphic phases. Product properties slightly improved upon aging until at least 10 weeks.

Example V.4

Example V.3 was repeated with the addition of 2% monoglycerides (Hymono 8803) in stead of 20% ready made mesomorphic phase. To obtain a final composition which was identical to the composition of the product made in example V.3 the skimmed milk powder addition was increased to 3.8%, the moisture level was adapted to make up to 100%. No co-surfactants were added.

The processed cheese obtained in this way showed the same properties as that from example V.3. Investigation of its structure, using DSC and X-ray diffraction, revealed, that during processing the mesomorphic phase was formed in the product.

15

Example V.5

A processed cheese without melting salts was prepared from the following mixture:

- 40.0% Gouda cheese 20%
- 6.0% Gouda cheese 48%
- 15.0% fat-free quark
- 4.5% sweet whey powder
- 4.0% whey powder concentrate
- water to 100%

25

The processing was as described in example V.3. Dry matter content of this cheese was 40%, its butterfat level 6% and its firmness at 20°C ca. 200 g. The cheese was homogeneous without whey separation. Consistency was smooth and creamy. The processed cheese was well spreadable and with an acceptable mouthfeel. The taste was more natural, it lacked the typical "chemical" note of a processed cheese made with phosphates.

35



Example VI; other food productsExample VI.1

- 5 A sauce Hollandaise was prepared. The commercial equivalent is a very high fat product (ex. Lipton, 57% fat). The ingredients were:

	water	balance
10	Hymono 8803	9%
	Admul SSL 2004	1%
	0.2% watersoluble $\beta$ -carotene	0.6%
	sugar	0.5%
	salt	0.09%
15	onion powder	0.33%
	divers flavours	0.2%

- All ingredients were heated to 65°C in a water-jacketed vessel under gentle stirring and kept at that temperature
- 20 for about 30 min. The pH was set at a value of 4.0 with lactic acid. Subsequently the liquid mass was cooled using a heat exchanger to a temperature of 20°C, with a throughput of 5 kg/h with minimal shear. The consistency, appearance and taste were comparable to commercial
- 25 available sauces of this type. The product is heat stable up to a temperature of 70°C.

Example VI.2

- A product with the same composition as example VI.1 was
- 30 prepared apart from the Hymono 8803, which was replaced by phospholipon 100H (ex Natterman). Also this product had a consistency, appearance and taste comparable to the commercial equivalent. The product was however heat stable up to a temperature of at least 90°C.

Example VI.2

In this example the preparation of a extremely low fat chocolate sauce is described using a phospholipid as the source of the mesomorphic phase.

	water	balance
	phospholipon 100H (ex. Natterman)	3%
	DATEM (Admul 1935)	0.2%
10	sugar	27%
	cocoa powder ( ex. de Zaan, D 21A)	19%
	K-sorbaat	0.2%

All ingredients were heated to 65°C in a water-jacketed vessel under gentle stirring and kept at that temperature for about 20 min. The pH was set at a value of 5.0 using lactic acid. Subsequently the liquid mass was cooled using a scraped surface heat exchanger to a temperature of 12°C, with a throughput of 1 kg/h and a rotor speed of 1850 rpm. The product had a viscous sauce like consistency and proper organoleptic properties.

Example VI.3

A zero fat milk was prepared using the following ingredients:

	Skimmed milk (pasteurised)	balance
	Water	3.28%
	Monoglycerides	0.21%
30	Co-surfactant (Admul SSL 2012)	0.01%
	NaOH	trace

In a water jacketed vessel the water, monoglycerides and co-surfactant were mixed at 65°C. The pH was set to 6.7 using NaOH. After a homogeneous phase was obtained the mesomorphic phase was cooled down using a scraped surface heat exchanger (Votator A-unit) operated at medium speed

(900 rpm). The product which was thus obtained was a rather soft gel. Subsequently the gel phase was added to the milk phase at 10°C. Using a hand held electric household mixer  
5 the gel phase was finely dispersed into the milk phase. Care has to be taken not to aerate the milk in this process. The final product has a non-watery, creamy and full mouthfeel, resembling full fat milk. The dispersed gel phase did not cream upon storage during a period of three  
10 days. This product has about the same calorie intake as skimmed milk and about half of the calories of full fat milk.

#### Example VI.4

15 Example VI.3 was repeated using reconstituted skimmed milk in stead of pasteurised skimmed milk. The reconstituted skimmed milk was prepared by slowly mixing 100 g SMP (skimmed milk powder, ex DOMO, Beilen, The Netherlands) with 900 g water in a water-jacketed vessel at 35°C.  
20 Special care was taken not to incorporate air into the prepared milk. The product obtained using the reconstituted milk was similar to the product described in example VI.3.

#### Example VI.5

25 A liquid coffee creamer was prepared by using the following ingredients:

	Skim milk (pasteurised)	balance
	SMP	4%
	Water	7%
30	Monoglycerides (Hymono 8903)	0.4%
	Co-surfactant (Admul DATEM 1935)	0.02%

The preparation of the coffee creamer was the same as described in example VI.3. First the Skim milk and SPM  
35 were mixed at 35°C. Then, in a water-jacketed vessel, the lamellar phase was made by mixing the water, monoglycerides

NaOH. The gel phase was subsequently prepared using an A-unit. Finally, the gel phase and milk phase were mixed at 15°C using a hand held kitchen mixer. The final product  
5 consisted of a continuous aqueous phase in which a gel phase was finely dispersed.

The product performed well as a coffee creamer, giving a good white colour when added to coffee and hardly any fat on top of the hot liquid.

10

#### Example VI.6

A creamy low fat chocolate milk was prepared using the process as described in example VI.3. To the ingredient list 2% cocoa and 5% sugar was added. These ingredients  
15 were added to the milk phase just after mixing the gel- and water phase. The milk phase, cocoa and sugar are mixed together until homogeneous. The final product was physically stable and had a creamy and rich taste.

#### 20 Example VI.7

An imitation full fat yoghurt was prepared using a zero fat milk similar to the one described in example VI.3. The only difference was that the pasteurised milk of example VI.3 was replaced by a heat treated (90°C for 10 min.) skim  
25 milk. To this milk a culture consisting of Streptococcus Thermophilus and Lactobacillus Bulgaricus was added (ex. Hanson, Denmark). The mixture was left at 45°C during 5 hours until a pH of 4.6 was obtained. The product was then stored at 5°C. The product showed a favourable consistency  
30 combined with a full and creamy mouthfeel.

#### Example VI.8

A fresh cheese (or quark) was prepared using the zero fat milk as described in example VI.3. To this milk phase a  
35 starter culture (1.5% on milk phase) and rennet (also 1.5% on milk phase) were added and mixed in. This was left without shear during 12 hours until a pH value of 4.7 was

reached. The fresh cheese was obtained by subsequent centrifugation in a traditional quark centrifuge (Westphalia KDA20, Oelde, Germany).

- 5 The product was characterised by a smooth, non-sticky, creamy and non-chalky mouthfeel.

C L A I M S

1. Finished foodstuff containing a mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant and less than 80% wt edible oil.
2. Finished foodstuff according to claim 2, comprising bulk regions of said mesomorphic phase.
3. Finished foodstuff according to claim 1 or 2, comprising at least 5% by volume of mesomorphic phase.
4. Finished foodstuff according to claims 1-3, comprising from 0.1 to 30 wt % of edible surfactant.
5. Finished foodstuff according to any of claims 1-4, comprising a from 0.1 to 30% of biopolymers.
6. Finished foodstuff according to any of the previous claims, wherein the edible surfactant comprises a partial glyceride, preferably monoglyceride.
7. Finished foodstuff according to any of claims 1-6, comprising from 1 to 30% by weight of edible nonionic surfactants and from 0.005 to 10% by weight of edible ionic surfactant.
8. Finished foodstuff according to any of claims 1-7 being a product selected from the group of dressings, mayonnaise, spreads, whippable products, ice-cream or other frozen desserts, cheese, sauces and liquid dairy products.
9. Use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactants as structuring agent in foodstuffs.
10. Use of mesomorphic phases of edible surfactant as fat replacer in foodstuffs.
11. Method for the preparation of a finished foodstuff comprising a mesomorphic phase of edible surfactant, comprising the step of heating the edible surfactant in the presence of water to a temperature above the Krafft temperature of the system.